## ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.--NOVEMBER 12, 1859.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURGENTS .- The trial of Cook was concluded at Charlestown on Wednesday evening, by a verdict similar to that found against Brown and Coppie .-The same motion for arrest of judgment, with the places in which they are held; but firma view to carrying the case to the Court of ly believe, that any time or means which Appeals, was made as in the previous cases. The prisoner Stevens has been handed over to the United States authorities for trial for treason. He will be tried by the United States Circuit Court for Virginia, and the decision there will be final, the law providing for no appeal in criminal cases, tried in

the Federal Courts, even where life is con-

cerned. The Court on Thursday sentenced

Coppie and Cook, and the negroes Copeland

and Green to be hung on the 16th of Decem-

ber. It is supposed Gov. Wise will reprieve

Brown, previously sentenced to be hung on

the 2d proximo, and that the execution of all

the condemned will take place on the 16th.

The politicians of New York are already beginning the preliminary work for the election of Mayor of that city. Fernando Wood has declared his purpose to be a candidate. whether nominated by his party or not, and the "Reform" Democrats will also put a candidate in the field. The Republicans it is thought will take advantage of the split in the Democratic party and will also have a candidate in the field.

So soon as the news reached the Governernment on Tuesday, by a telegraphic despatch from the collector of New Orleans, of the critical condition of affairs at Brownsville, Texas, measures were immediately taken to order the despatch of the United States troops from Baton Rouge. an hour after the receipt of the despatch from Collector Hatch, the orders were issued for the march of the troops from Baton

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, reports that the state of affairs between England France, as to the proposed Congress, is more encouraging. It was believed that the English Pienipotentiary would take his seat in Congress. The London Herald's correspondent says the tone of the semi official journals of Paris, are daily becoming more acrimonious towards England.

The Somerset (Md.) Union announces the death of the Hon. John Dennis, an eminent citizen of that county. The deceased was repeatedly honored with the confidence of his your citizens. The reason I believe is that fellow citizens, having been twice elected a your manufactures have not received that delegate to the State Legislature; twice a re- attention which they deserve; for it is an presentative in Congress, in which body served from 1837 to 1841, and a member of the State Convention in 1850.

The Washington Star of yesterday evening says:-"The report which is going the rounds of the newspaper press, that Senator Douglas is lying seriously ill in this city, of an attack of gout in the stomach, is without foundation. Mr. D. has been suffering from a slight attack of billous fever, but was much better at 10 o'clock last night, and expects to be out again in a day or two."

We are credibly informed that a letter was received from New York State on Thursday, by a gentleman in Prince William County, stating that Gerrit Smith has not put himself nor been put into an insane asylum, but has disappeared from his home, and is supposed to have gone to Canada.

Lieut. Mowry, of Arizona, a passenger by the overland California mail, has arrived, and reports continued depredations at the mail company's stations by the Indians. A force of United States troops had gone to chastise the Apaches.

One of the London letter writers states that Kossuth has yet on hand the sixty thousand old muskets he purchased in this country. The writer suggests that the Hungarian patriot should open a gun store and dispose of his extensive stock.

The recent registry of voters in the city of New York, shows that there are, in that city, over one hundred thousand persons entitled to the right of suffrage. In the whole State, there are about six hundred thou-

Several letters from the sloop-of-war St. Mary's on the Home Squadron, contradict the intelligence published some months since to the effect that sickness had broken out on that vessel. The officers and crew of the St. Mary's are all well.

The grand jury of Prince George's county, Md., have found a presentment against Wilson, charged with the murder of Krantz, at Laurel. Athney, who is also implicated in the same murder, is still at large.

The returns from Wisconsin are very in complete, but it is probable that the Republican State ticket is elected by a large majority. The Republicans retain an ascendency in the Legislature.

The British ship Minnehaha arrived at Callao on the 15th from Caldera, with the report that one-half of the mountain-mining city of Copiapo, in Chile had been destroyed by an earthquake.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, have presented the proprietors of the American, for a libel on Milton Whitney, esq., State's Attorney of Baltimore.

The mountains to the north of Cumberland, Md., have been on fire for several days, presenting at night a most brilliant scene.

The number of deaths in New York city, for the week ending the 5th instant,

We have received the November number of the Great Republic Monthly, containing a variety of interesting matter.

The returns of the election in Kansas indicate the election of Parrott to Congress.

tery-Verdict for defendant. Taylor for Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. plaintiff-Smith for defendant. During the Petersburg, Va., Nov. 9.—The longer I term, various Chancery cases, interesting remain in this place, the more I am convinheld under "curia," some decided to the end of the energetic character of its citizens, satisfaction of some of the parties, and the and of the great amount of trade that cen- disgruntling of others. Many common law tres here; and if the same spirit of progress cases have been called and continued-one broke down on the declaration, and one went which has marked the past be any indication to the Court on a demurrer to evidence. of the future, I can see nothing to prevent The attendance at Court has been unusually Petersburg (in point of business) from becom- small, though the weather has been fine, for Indian Summer in all its glory has been ing the leading city of the Old Dominion. shining upon us. The Alexandria bar is Last week was made memorable by the large ably represented this term. It is generally crowds in attendance on the State Agriculsupposed Court will adjourn to morrow morntural Fair, which was held here, and I had ing. A letter has been addressed by the members of the Court and bar to Judge hoped that a deputation from Alexandria, Tyler, soliciting him to permit the use of would have been present to have gained his name at the Spring election. Should be some idea of how they do things in the consent, it will give universal satisfaction to

Letter from Petersburg.

been gratified at the great display, as well

as have received some important suggestions

in relation to the management of the Socie-

ty which I am pleased to learn has been re-

in the furtherance of this Association, will

than four-fold. The ground occupied by

stand in almost any position, and have a

is at the north, from whence you descend by

a gradual slope to a miniature lake, around

whether a handsomer and more tastefully

fitted ground in all its arrangements, can be

found anywhere. As a full account of the

exhibition has been given in the papers of

this city, I will only say that I have been

informed by competent judges, that it was

equal, if not superior, to any heretofore

held on this ground, and proved (as every

thing undertaken by the people here seems

There were many attractions during the

evenings of the week, including two Fairs,

held by the Ladies of the Baptist and Catho-

lic Churches, for the benefit of their respec-

tive denominations, and you may judge of

their success, when informed that the re-

ceipts of one, (St. Joseph's, Catholic,) amounted to upwards of (\$1300) thirteen

hundred dollars. Amongst the articles on

exhibition at the latter, I saw several contri-

butions from some of your benevolent citi-

zens, and I am authorized by the recipients

to return their heartfelt acknowledgments

to the donors, for these timely remembrances.

to an OLD friend, for his interest in the matter.

Private advices bring me the pleasing in-

telligence that business has improved in Al-

exandria very much of late, and high hopes

are entertained of a brilliant future, yet in

store for your noble old city. And why

shall it not be thus? Is there any thing to

prevent this consummation? Situated upon

one of the finest navigable rivers on this

Continent-with natural advantages excel-

leading through the most flourishing Agri-

cultural regions-with a Coal trade, which,

of itself, should be sufficient to start a flour-

ishing city-and with a population whose

in the front rank of cities? I think a very

and that the remedy is within the reach of

population, beget commerce, and inspire a

spirit of enterprise that give a vigorous and

healthful tone to all branches of trade, and

I think, that no declining city can ever hope

to build up its failing fortunes, except

through the influence of their life-giving en-

ergies. I know that these suggestions may

be regarded by some as idle speculations,

but if the skeptical will examine the history

of some of our most important cities, they

will find that to the encouragement of home

manufactures-most, if not all of them, are

indebted for their prosperity. I might cite

many instances in proof of this, but as I

have already written more than I had in-

tended, and taxed your patience far beyond

what I had wished, my apology must be, the

deep and abiding interest I feel in any thing

that relates to the welfare of Alexandria; for

wherever I may go, or whatever may be

my future destiny, neither time nor change

can ever wring from my heart the love that

I bear to my own native home, or the affec-

tion I feel for your esteemed citizens. I

started with the design of giving you a let-

ter relating solely to Petersburg, but as I

have wandered far from that point, I must

reserve for another occasion, the execution

Letter from Fairfax.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

Circuit Court is now in session, the Hon.

and one for retailing ardent spirits without

Administration on the estate of the late

Peter Gooding was granted Wm. H. Good-

bond in the sum of \$80,000. Administra-

tion on the estate of Maaziah Thomas was

granted Nathaniel Thomas, bond \$1000 .-

The first days' issues were called through,

and only one case decided, viz: Gunnell vs.

Adams; in assumpsit-Verdiet \$100 for

plaintiff. Hunter for plaintiff; Dulany for

defendant. J. R. Somers, administrator, vs.

the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Com-

bany-Trespass-Verdict for plaintiff. In

this case there was a demurrer to evidence,

which the Court took time to consider .-

Neale for plaintiff; Thomas and Smith for

defendant. Maria Hall vs. Cassandra Hall's

Curator-action for assumpsit-Verdict for

from the number of witnesses must have

been considerable. Thomas for plaintiff-

Dulany for defendant. There was an in-

teresting question decided by the Court in

check given by defendant to plaintiff upon

per under the Statute. The Court decided

Thomas and Smith for defendant. Joseph

ed to be unsound. In this case the plaintiff

suffered "non sqit." Thomas and Smith

for plaintiff-Edwards and Dulany for de-

fendant. The Court here decided that in

an action on case-a warranty under seal

could not be offered in evidence, and that

the form of action should be covenant upon

the warranty. Aaron Leggett vs. Edward

Denike-assumpsit-Verdict for defendant.

debt-Verdict for plaintiff. Dulany for

plaintiff-Edwards for defendant. Same vs.

Same-Case-Verdict for defendant. Col-

lard vs. Trisler-action for assault and bat-

W. E. Beckwith vs. Thomas D. Harrison,

Smith for plaintiff- Reach for defendant.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Nov. 10,-The

of this purpose, and until then say adieu.

easy solution of this question may be found

The thanks of the writer are especially due

to) a decided success.

Cockade, as they would doubtless have the people of our county. I am authorized to say the Rev. R. E. Brown will preach at Payne's Church, on Sunday next, and the succeeding Sunday, (20th.) at Pohick. His object is to build up a congregation at these points, and if suscently formed in your place. I have not tained, will endeavor to rescue from decay time nor space to speak of the importance these "relics" of by-gone days.

A Sad Case.

of these assemblages to the business men in Those who cannot look into the domestic life of families afflicted by a great conflagra-tion, can have little idea of the distress which may be spent by your merchants and others it sometimes brings. The exciment of the be an investment that will repay them more poor, in their efforts to save their inelegant ousehold furniture, but to them their all, the Society here, is beautifully located, and adds piquancy and interest to the incidents of a fire; but who, of all that look upon the scene, imagines the heart-sickness and despair that sometimes comes upon the sufferers? view of the whole area. The main entrance An incident of the late fire in the third district, furnishes a strong example of the sad esolation which it has entailed. which is the trotting course; and I doubt

A laboring man, by the toil and careful ears, had accumulated a little sum, which had invested in a house for the family. Year by year the spot where his affections were garnered, grew more pleasant to the eye, as shrubbery carefully trimmed, flowers tenderly nourished, and vines taught to clamber the portico, unfolded a wealth of blossom and green shade.

The fire on Saturday night laid waste the rustic scene of domestic enjoyment, the sufferers only removing in safety a few of the least valuable articles of furniture, and their daughter who had been confined to her bed

by an illness of some days' duration. The loss of the labor of sixteen years bore comparatively light upon both mother and ather, through their anxiety for the welfare of their child. Renting a small tenement across the street from the smoking ruins, they bought a few articles for present comfort, and saw their daughter die. While she was in her coffin in the new abode, the fire bells rang again, and the devastating element was found close upon them. So rapidly did the fire spread, that they escaped from the house, saving no single article except the coffin containing the body of the daughter, which was deposited in the open street.

Then came down upon those brave hearts the gloom of despair. Sitting upon the end of the last tenement of his child, the father gave way to a paroxysm of grief; while the mother, sitting by its side, in the streets, was no less self-possessed than her husband.

led by no city in the Union-with Railroads The crowd made up a small purse to enable them to bury their dead; but what can restore them again to the contentment they enjoyed before the occurrence of the conflagrations, which left them destitute, homeless, intelligence and morality are deserving of and childless? all praise-Why, I ask, is not Alexandria

It is well that we do not see the misery which dwells in the hearts of our neighbors; but the slight manifestations which occasionally reach the public eye, should teach us to be charitable.-N. O. Picagune.

Abolition Emissaries About two months ago an individual, who gave his name as Clark, appeared at Amissville, in Rappahannock County, looking for work. He obtained employment, we believe, of Mr. Amiss, and went regularly to work for some time, as most any other daily laborer would, without attracting particular attention. About ten days or two weeks thereafter, at night-it may have been a little longer-a light was observed in an old house near by, which for some time previous had not been occupied. The curiosity of the citizens was at once aroused, two or three of whom went over to see what was going on, when who should they see there but this same individual, surrounded by some fifty or sixty negroes. Upon being asked what he was doing there, his reply was, that he was giving a Concert. We blame the citizens of that place very much for not treating the gentleman, without further ceremony, to a coat of tar and feathers and then starting him .-They did nothing, however, but break up the assemblage, and there let the matter drop. The next day Clark went to work as usual, and remained in that vicinity until convinced, from what they had seen, that he was connected with that "plot," determined to lynch him; but getting wind of their design before they had time to carry it out, he made tracks instanter for other parts. He neighborhood of Harper's Ferry.

Upon inquiry it turns out that this man Judge Tyler presiding. The grand jury was no other than George Scott, who was duce him to his friends, simply because he found three indictments-two for assault, tried and convicted in the Court of Fauquier did not know him well enough. last fall, for stealing a watch. He was here at our last Court, and seen and recognized by citizens of Amissville. After the time expired that he was required to serve in jail, it is supposed that he made his way to Harand his party, who no doubt employed him to aid in carrying out their nefarious schemes, and to do which he assumed the name of Clark. He may yet be in the county, and ers or suspicious characters who hereafter make their appearance among us. He is a rough looking fellow. about six feet high, about 30 years of age, with red or sandy whiskers, and a rather dull or downcast look; just such a character as would most likely

deceive us .- Warrenton Flag. BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.-At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th of October, ult., the following resolution was \$150 and costs for plaintiff, which judging unanimously adopted: Resolved, That additional subscriptions be solicited for the stock of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, on the following conditions: The road being laid off in subdivisions of ten to twenthe case of Hupp vs. Bruin, arising upon a ty miles, as may be indicated by the Engineer, the cost of grading and bridging on the Bank of the Old Dominion-the check was each division shall be defrayed out of the payable in Virginia current funds, and the subscription on said division, before any part question was whether it was negotiable pathereof shall be appropriated to the cost of grading or bridging any other pertion of the

that it was not. Funsten for plaintiff-There will be a meeting of the Directors the value of a negro sold by plaintiff, alledgvember, instant, when Major Trimble will be present, accompanied by a gentleman who may propose to build the road.

Robert Bowie, agent of the road, in a letter, dated at Patuxent City, in Charles connty, October 27th, states that the people in that section are much interested in the success of the projected road. He concludes his epistle with the following: "I have just obtained \$100,000, amount of subscriptions, and am onward in the enterprize. Perseverance will accomplish this desirable work."

The French expeditionary force against Morocco has been sugmented by two brigades, including two regiments of Zonayes.

Trial of Captain John Cook. Confession of the Prisoner-New Testime

-Appeal for Mercy-Verdict-Guilty-Sentence of all the Prisoners. CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 9 .- The case of Capt. Cook was continued in our Circuit Court to day, and drew together a very large crowd.

The excitement in regard to this case ex-ceeds that of any of the cases tried. The confession of Cook, which was read vesterday afternoon, caused much excite-

Cook states in the confession, that he met Capt. Brown in Kansas some two years ago, and was led by the representations of Brown to join his band, not knowing at the time what would be the field of their operations. After some time had elapsed, Brown informed him that the town of Harper's Ferry was the place he contemplated making his stand at, and that he wished him (Cook) to proceed there and try and ascertain whether or not the man Forbes had divulged the plan to any one at Harper's Ferry, as a rumor had reached him to that effect. Cook strongly objected to any such move as contemplated, but was replied to by Brown that he had taken the oath to stand by him and that he must not now desert him. Cook therefore started for the Ferry, and took up his residence. After having been there sometime, he was introduced into society, which resulted in his courting and marrying a Miss Kennedy, of South Bolivar. He then determined by all possible means to change the determination of Old Brown, but all his arguments and entreaties failed when brought to bear against the iron-will of the Kansas

which told of the Convention held in Canada, at which the well-known constitution was framed; of the military training under Stevens which Brown's party went through, altering their original intention, which was wings of himself and wife, during sixteen to be instructed by Col. Forbes; and of his own exploration of Jefferson county, Va., under Brown's directions, to prepare the way for the insurrection.

Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglass, Dr. S. G. Howe, and others, were mentioned in the confession, but not in a way to deeply implicate them. Their connection with Brown involved, however, the presentation of pistols, money, &c. Cook said that the time of the invasion would have been different but for the information given by Col. Forbes.

Before the case of Cook was taken up this morning, George Sennott, esq., the counsel of Copeland, appeared and read a number of bills of exception, which he desired the Court to take into consideration, although to go with them, but on his pleading sick he felt sure from the former action of the Court that it was of but little avail. His duty to the prisoner, however, demanded that he should go through all the forms, even if the substance of justice was denied. One of the bills created considerable merriment during its reading, it being filled with denunciations of the verdict rendered. The Cook, which was in substance the same as adjectives were put on in profusion, and the given by his brother. effect was to bring the counsel reading them into a position of ridicule.

After the proceedings in the case of Coneland had been gone through with, the case of John E. Cook was called, and the prisoner brought in and placed at the bar. He was accompanied by Gov. Willard and Mr. Crowly, and looked quite cheerful, being evidently buoyed up with the hope of a favorable result from the verdict of the jury empanelled. Mrs. Kennedy, his mother-inlaw, also entered the court room at the same time, and took a seat outside the bar. She seemed in great distress of mind, and wept considerably during the taking of the testimony. Young Kennedy, brother of Cook's wife, was also present, giving close attention to the proceedings. The attendance of strangers from the adjoining counties was much the testimony of the large majority of them

has been heret fore published. Col. L. W. Washington was the first witness sworn, and detailed his first meeting with Captain Cook. He met him in Bolivar, whilst on his return from Harper's graph, and would also during the day have Ferry some two months ago; he was riding along when he was appreached by Cook, who asked if his name was not Washington, to which he gave an affimative answer; Cook then told him that he had heard that he (Col. W.) had in his possession some relics of arms, and that he had also heard that he was fond of shooting; the Colonel told him that such was the case, and asked the name of the gentlemen; he was informed by the man that his name was Cook, and had been in Kansas some time; he also expressed a great desire to see the arms in the possession of Col. Washington, and proposed to come up some time to see them, and also try the Colonel in the use of small arms; an invitation was given him accordingly to visit the Colonel's mansion, and they parted mutually pleased with each other; the witness then testified that he did not then hear anythe first news reached there of the outbreak thing of Cook for some time, and was of the at Harper's Ferry. The citizens then feeling opinion then he had returned to Kansas, which he had informed him he intended doing in a short time; about three weeks before | hung. the insurrection, however, whilst witness was standing about a hundred vards from his house, witnessing the departure of some had represented himself as being from the friends for the cars, he saw Cook approaching; he met him in a very friendly and gentlemanly manner, but witness did not intro

After his friends left, he took Cook into the parlor and showed him the relies he desired see, which consisted of a sword presented by Frederick the Great, of Prussia, to General Washington, in 1780, and a pistol preing and A. Broadwater, who entered into per's Ferry, and there fell in with Brown sented by General Lafayette to General Washington during the Revolution, and worn by the Father of his country in the struggle for independence; Cook expressed much pleasure in being enabled to examine should be looked after, as should all strang- them, after which he entered into conversation with witness in regard to the use of fire arms; Cook showed witness a pair of Colt's revolvers, which he said he used in hunting buffalo in Kansas; witness asked him if he did not think that he ought to have some more formidable weapon in case of an attack by wolves, when he replied that he had his horse so trained that there was no danger; he also said that he had been sick. and was then accustoming himself to the weight of his weapons; when he was fully armed he carried a pair of Colt's revolvers. bowie-knife, a Sharps rifle, and twenty-two rifle shooter. Cook and witness then went out and shot at mark, after which he left at the hotel at the same time. She corrobostating that he would leave for Kansas in a

few days. ington, which refers to his capture in his house on the morning of the insurrection. has already appeared, and connects Cook with the affair, as he was one of the men who took Col. Washington. Cook told the Colonel, after he had taken him prisoner. that he did so with regret, but was under superior officers, and had to obey commands. Bruin ys. Samuel Wren-Case-To recover at Port Tobacco, on Thursday, the 17th No. He also thanked the witness for the kindness shown him, and assured him that the relies which had been taken from the parlor would be properly cared for.

Terrance Byrne sworn-Witness lives in Washington county, Md., about a mile and a half from Harper's Ferry; was met on the road, near his house, on Monday morning of the insurrection by Captain Cook and two other white men, who had a wagon, driving from the direction of Kennedy farm towards the school-house in which the arms were found: Cook told witness that he was his prisoner and must go with him; witness refused to go; when Cook said that he did not want any parleying in the matter; he must go or run the risk of being shot; witness then went

short consultation, Cook gave orders for witness to be taken on to the Ferry by the other honor that he would communicate to no one that day what had transpired; when the other men asked if the man could be relied on Cook replied, "yes, his word was his bond," witness then had a conversation with Cook: he had known him some time, and was surprised to see him connected with any such proceedings; he asked Cook what was the meaning of such proceedings, when Cook replied that they intended to free the slaves; that they had selected Harper's Ferry as the central point on account of its impregnable position when once in their hands; they had now possession of the United States armory. the bridge, telegraph, would soon have possession of the canal; and he then told witness if he would give him up the male negroes, he would guarantee protection to his personal property, which the witness declined to accede to; when witness became acquainted with Cook, some eight or ten months ago, he understood that he was living at the locks, on the canal, on the Maryland side, and had charge of the locks; does not know it for fact. does not know where he lived after that. James Byrne, sworn, - Was returning from

when he observed Cook and his party in the road, some distance off; did not recognize Cook at the time: supposed it to be a party of surveyors, as his brother was supervisor and had made arrangements for having some surveying done; witness went in and told his sister there would be company for breakfast, after which he went out to see the men; he shook hands with Cook, and asked him and his companions in; after they had been seated some time Cook asked for his negro-men; vitness then supposed that his negroes had been guilty of some offence, and that Cook had been specially deputized to come after them; on further inquiry the object of the party was soon discovered, and he was informed that he was their prisoner; witness knew reto make himself as comfortable as possible none of the negro men were at home, they having gone to their wives on Saturday night, and would not be at home until late in the morning; they then told witness to prepare ness, and at the earnest entreaties of his sister and her friends, he was permitted to stay at home; having given his pledge that he would not go away from home that day or divulge what had transpired.

The remainder of the testimony of this witness referred to a conversation had with

Linn Curry sworn .- Witness resides in Jefferson county, Va., but teaches school in Washington county, Md., about half a mile from Harper's Ferry, and on the road from the latter place to the Kennedy farm; left home on Monday morning to go to his school: when he reached the crossing at the Potomae river, he heard of the excitement at Harper's Ferry, and also that his schooliouse was held by Capt. Cook, and a party under his command: witness went on to the chool-house, and was met by Cook, who told him he was his prisoner; witness saw two white men besides Cook; saw the party unloading a wagon and placing the boxes in about 10 o'clock, witness asked Cook's permishe was allowed to go; during the day had a that they had taken possession of Harper's Verry, and had the armory, bridge, telepossession of all Charlestown; witness asked im how many men were engaged in the affair, when he replied that he did not know, probably there were 5,000, and probably 10, 000, and that they had the sympathy of almost the entire laboring class; witness heard Cook remark to a negro, whilst the firing was going on, and at the sound of every gun, There, that's another one of your oppres ors gone;" witness was allowed to go, on the condition that he would not speak of it until the affair had been decided; he had known Cook about six months; met him at the house of a friend in Maryland; never met him in

Virginia. The father-in-law of Cook, Mr. Kennedy, was then sworn, but his testimony did not amount to anything. He stated that Cook had ordered him from his own house shortly after having married his daughter. The witness did not speak in a very flattering manner of Cook, and intimated pretty strongly that he would not object to seeing him

Starry, Colonel Barbour, and B. F. Beall were then called to testify, but their testimony did not throw any additional light on the case.

The Commonwealth then announced that they had finished their side of the testimony, and an adjournment was had for dinner.

The testimony for the prosecution having been closed before dinner, the testimony for the defence was commenced on the re-assembling of the Court. The first evidence that was offered was an affidavit from Mrs. Almira Steptee, of this county, who testifies that several years ago she spent the winter in Philadelphia, and stopped at Congress Hall Hotel; that John E. Cook, the prisoner at the bar, was at that time engaged in the Hotel, and in that manner she became well acquainted with him; she regarded him as a good-hearted young man, and was always remarkably polite and attentive in the discharge of his duties, and by his many acts of kindness endeared himself to her, and the remainder of the lady boarders; she had noticed him frequently playing with the chidren, and frequently made them presents of cakes and eardy: she had visited the prisoner in the jail, and recognized him as the

young man engaged at Congress Hall. The next testimony offered was an affidavit of Miss Lucy Thompson, a grand-daughter of Mrs. Steptoe, who was also stopping rated the testimony of Mrs. Steptoe, and tended to her by Cook: he went out to obtain the services of a card writer to engrave cards card and wrote his address on it, which he handed to witness, and which is retained by her; she states the children were all very fond

of him, and he was a general favorite. A statement was then read from Hon, John N. Stearns, of Brooklyn, N. Y., which had been sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, stating that Cook had resided in his family for a year in the capacity of a law-student, and that his deportment had always been re markably correct, whilst he evinced a dispo sition to wander; yet was always prompt obey any instruction given ; he was satisfied that Cook did not contemplate anything like treason, and that his conduct was rather the impulse of the moment than a deep laid Cook, not guilty of treason, as charged in scheme of outlawry. The statement was the count, but guilty of murder and conspir- warranted. All OYSTERS that do not come up made, not for the purpose of interposing ing with slaves to rebel, as charged in the any obstacle to the vindication of the law, but as an act of justice to a young man, in whose good intentions he had the utmost

Gov. Willard, of Indiana, was then sworn.

along with them, and soon reached the home -He stated that he became acquainted with Court stated that he would hear the motor of the witness, which is on the road some the prisoner in the year 1847, when he mar- to-morrow. distance from the school house; the other two ried Cook's sister; Cook was then a mere men were Thompson who was afterwards youth and was regarded by his family and lie sentiment, although a strong feeling of caught and shot on the bridge, and Leeman, friends as kind hearted and generous; after sympathy has been enlisted in the trisoner, who was shot in the Potomac river. After a that saw nothing of him for two years, when behalf during the last few days. It is now was engaged in Congress Hall; he returned to two men; witness's brother was allowed to his family after an absence of three years, and pardoned by Gov. Wise, or his punishment remain at home, he having given his word of engaged in the store of his brother-in-law, commuted to imprisonment for a number Mr. Crowley; he remained there a short years. time, after which he went into the law office of Mr. Stearns, in 1854; witness had not seen him since that time, until he saw him in prison here; Cook had been absent for in search of him, but did not succeed; when witness saw the name of Cook mentioned in connection with the Harper's Ferry invasion, he did not know whether it was his demands that the prisoner Stevens be tried brother-in-law or not, but determined to at this court, and declares his intention make a visit here and ascertain; when he arrived he met with senator Mason, who was was handed over to the United States Mar a friend of his, who accompanied him to the jail; when he entered Cook commenced a manded. conversation, detailing his connection with the affair: witness then told him that he had better not make any statement in regard to the affair then, for the witness would be in the case of Cook, and he was brought for called on to testify before the court; witness | ward with Coppee, and the negroes Cope told the prisoner that he had better make a land and Green, for sentence. confession, stating all he knew about the all sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 16th matter; he thought it would be the best day of December. Captain Brown had been thing for himself, and it was due to the family; Cook coincided with him, and hence the confession; witness again repeated that the his stable on the morning of the invasion, honest by all who knew him.

The testimony for the defence was here announced as having been closed and the prosecuting attorney, Harding, proposed the case be submitted to the jury without argu-

Mr. Hunter stated that he was perfectly willing so far as he was concerned, to hand the case over to the jury without argument, the most advantageous route for a connection but he was free to say that he would never agree if he was counsel for defence in a murder case, to submit it without argument. Mr. Green, one of the counsel for the defence, announced that the case would be ar-

gued, as that was the wish of the prisoner. C. B. Harding, Commonwealth Attorney, then opened the case, and spoke for more sistance would be useless, so he determined than an hour. His style was neither chaste roads diverging from it, hoping and expect nor becoming, and his sneering allusion to ling that through them, prosperity would be under the circumstances; he told Cook that the foreign counsel for the defence and the presence of Cook's friends, was not endorsed by the large and intelligent crowd in attendance. His declaration that he had marched to the scene of conflict (which was made and the many natural advantages, peculiar in a braggadocio style,) elicited a smile from to our location on the majestic Potomac, the crowd. His method of passing sentence on the prisoner before the jury had acted on the case, was regarded as rather an innova- or those who may come among us. tion on old and established usages. Hon, D. W. Voorhees United States Dis-

55, and is one of the most prominent men in Indiana. His appeal on this occasion was pregnant, as it is, with much good, if we one of the most powerful ever made in the Circuit Court of this county. He stated in the outset of his remarks that he did not are wide awake and planning for our des appear here for the purpose of placing any obstacle in the way of a just and impartial administration of the law, but he had come to plead mercy. He felt that he had a right to come before this jury and plead for the prisoner at the bar. He came from one of and we have every reason to believe the au he four great Northwestern States which Virginia had ceded to the General Government, and he did not consider himself a nual report, has avowed his disposition to stranger to them. His reference to the pre- make this connection, if possible. sence of Governor Willard, and the gloom the read in one of the reports at the last meet the school-house, to the number of at least affair had cast over his household, was touchtwo dozen; Cook did not ask permission to ing, and produced a profound silence. Few use the house, but took forcible possession of it; eyes were left dry, and men who had not wept for years were compelled to wipe the larger than on any former occasion, and the sion to take home a little child of a friend of tear from their eyes. The prisoner wept bitproceedings were of much interest. A large his, which was granted, and he returned in terly, as also did Governor Willard. The the effect. number of witnesses were examined, but the course of an hour; witness was then picture of mercy, as drawn by the eloquent The boon they asked was but a poor one at best. Indeed, if he was obliged to choose between death and a life in prison, he would be long in making a choice. But there was something indescribably horrible in the gibbet. He did not think that any jury could look on the face of that blue-eyed, fair haired boy, and say he was equally guilty with Brown in this great crime against this Commonweath of Virginia. If he was any judge of the human character, as traced in the expression and countenance, he would say that this wayward boy is no murderer at heart. He was incapable of the act. He had met

> day when you performed your duty, and yet The speaker was listened to throughout his address with the most profound attention, and the effecton the crowd was ve y great .-Men who had gone into the court-room, strongly prejudiced against Cook, now favored the commutation of the prisoner.

will not regret it, but will rather bless

Brown in Kansas, and listening to flattering

reports, had in an evil hour joined in the af-

fair which would blast him forever, even

though his life be spared. He thought the

jury could be just to the Commonwealth, and

yet show mercy to the prisoner, by recom-

mending him to the favorable consideration

of the Executive. Grant this boon, and you

Mr. Botts then closed for the defence, and made an able argument, stating that he was not paid for his services, nor would he consent to receive pay. He regarded it as his duty to appear and defend to the best of his ability the prisoner at the bar. Mr. Green did not speak in the case, nor did Mr. Mc-Donald, the Attorney General of Indiana, who was engaged in the case.

The case was now closed with an argu ment for the prosecution by Andrew Hunter, esq., who stated in the outset of his remarks that as the commonweath had failed to establish the charge of treason, he would abandon that, the first count in the indictment. Mr. II. spoke only for about three quarters of an hour, but with power. Whilst he admired the effort of the counsel for the defence, and sympathized with the distressed friends of the prisoner, his duty, as prosecutor in this case, rendered it necessary that he should deal with the prisoner at the bar without reference to anything like sympathy. He closed by charging the jury that if they had a reasonable doubt of the innocence of the prisoner, it was their duty to give him the enefit of it, and charged them, as sworn administrators of the law, that they be not influenced by outside considerations.

The case was then given to the jury, at 8 THALBERG, clock, and they retired to their room. During their absence the surmises were various as to what would be the result of their vermentions a number of acts of kindness ex- dict. Some argued that the prisoner would be found guilty and recommended to mercy, whilst others argued that as the charge of for her grand-daughter, and Cook took up a treason had been abandoned, the jury would not recommend him to mercy, as the Governor could commute the sentence to imprisonment for a number of years without the recommendation. At 9 o'clock it was announ ced that the jury had agreed on their verdict, and they were brought in and seated. The most breathless silence now prevailed, and the clerk proceeded to call the jury, all answering to their names. The Clerk then said, "Gentlemen of the jury, look upon the prisoner: Is he guilty of the offences with which he stands charged, or is he not? What say you." The foreman replied "guilty." verdict was then read, which is as follows: "We, the jury, find the prisoner, John E.

second and third counts

The verdict is in accordance with the tool he met with him in Philadelphia, where he supposed that strong efforts will be made by the influential friends of Cook to have har

night, but the Judge announced that he would set to-morrow to hear the motion of behalf of the prisoner. Sentence, it is supsome time, when a brother went to Kansas posed, will be passed in the morning on the prisoners now convicted

> The Attorney for the Commonwealth still shal, who will refuse to surrender him it

THE CASE OF STEVENS

Charlestown, Oct. 10.-The Court to fused the motion for an arrest of judgment of December, but it is thought that the tion ernor will respite him until the 16th, and prisoner was considered kind hearted and hang them all together. The Court then adjourned for the term .- Cor. Balt. Amer.

The attention of the people of Alexandria is called to the fact that there is now a Corps of Engineers, employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in the field, seeking of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, via the Washington Branch, with the Alexandria and Lynchburg, and other Virginia roads This is a matter of serious and vital intertance to us, who love our "old town," and have spent our money lavishly in these Railsecured to us in the revival of trade and commerce: the hum of business renewed, as of old; the quiet of our streets awakened made available to our enterprising citizens,

The writer of this article confesses an anxiety on this subject, when he discovers the apparent indifference, almost torpor, trict Attorney for the State of Indiana, followed Mr. Harding, and spoke for an hour manifested by his fellow-citizens to the many and a half. Mr. V. is a young man, not over events, now daily revealed to them, as this important Railroad approaches completion would be wise, but fatal if we do not at once truction. Thus it is Baltimore, by this con nection of the Orange Road with her Wash ington Branch, is seeking to avail herself of the millions spent by the State of Virginia, cities within her borders, and her citizens thorities of the Orange Road favor it. In deed, the President of this road, in his an ing of the Road, a recommendation, or reslution, urging this connection, showing a disposition on the part of many stockholder in that Company, to give Alexandria the go by, and sacrifice us, as I believe, would

> Now, fellow-citizens, I repeat we have just cause for alarm, and I call on you to be yourselves, at once, and take some appropri ate action to check this movement, now and forever.

The writer of this article does not wish to

be understood as being opposed to the usual facilities and conveniences for the large tra vel, and perhaps trade, that will employ the Orange Road. Not at all. He is not op posed to the present railroad to Washington. but wishes to see it a more substantial one and its terminus to be where it is, and no farther into town. The river is ample for the largest and swiftest steamers, on which the traveller can refresh himself, after his long sitting from Lynchburg to Alexandria And, further, he can see no objection to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad making a branch of their road from the neighborhood of Bladensburg, and down Oxen Branch, a distance of 8 or 10 miles, to the present Ferry, opposite our city. from some reflection on the ferry connection that it is the most conducive to the comfort and dispatch of the traveller, and will meet the mutual interest of Alexandria and Bal timore, for the accommodation of the South Western trade on the Orange and other reads Let trains be made up at the Ferry for the North, instead of the round-about way by Washington. The Southern boats, that have so many obstacles to encounter between this city and Washington in the winter, can nearly always reach here. The Ferry trans can take their passengers, and why not at all times? And between the two lines, surely a large train can be made up, and expe-

dite the traveller by nearly an hour. Alexandrians! I can't believe you will permit this wrong-this breach of faith on the part of the Orange road—nor do I believe the Board of Public Works, when this matter is properly represented, and protested against by you, will permit it; or that Virgin ians, from all portions of the Commonwealth, will favor the bestowal of the benefits of the system of Railroads converging to Alexan dria, a Virginia city, groaning under the weight of her taxation, consequent on her investments in these roads, to the enrich ment of a city outside her limits.

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Mr. Voorhees then stated that he had a motion to make, but would defer it until to-morrow, if agreeable to the Court. The